

### **Amendment to the Claims**

1. (previously presented): A method of communicating traffic in a network, wherein the network comprises a Network Node (NN), a Router (MR) for forwarding traffic between the network and the Internet, and a Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) co-located with the Router (MR), the method comprising:

communicating traffic, from a source to a group (G) of nodes that includes the Network Node (NN), using at least one multicast protocol; and

translating, by the Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) on an outgoing router interface, signalling messages of a multicast routing protocol (MRP) into messages of a group membership protocol (GMP).

2. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the Network Node (NN) is a Mobile Network Node (MNN) operating in a mobile network and the router is a Mobile Router (MR) for forwarding traffic between the mobile network and the Internet.

3. (canceled)

4. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) operating on said interface determines whether said signalling messages relate to the group join class ({JOIN}) or the group leave class ({LEAVE}) and translates the class into group membership protocol (GMP).

5. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim 04, wherein said determination of the class is made using a class table which provide the class as a function of the type of said signalling message.

6. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) operating on said interface determines whether said signalling messages contain an identification of a target multicast Group (G) and translates the target multicast group identification into group membership protocol (GMP).

7. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim ~~9~~6, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) operating on said interface determines whether said signalling messages contain an address of a target multicast group source (S) and translates the target source address into group membership protocol (GMP).

8. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim ~~9~~7, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) maintains source lists that include identifications of groups (G) associated with their respective multicast group source addresses identified by said signalling messages.

9. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim ~~9~~8, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) renews a GMP subscription for one of said groups (G) in response to a change in the list of said respective multicast group source addresses.

10. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) renews a GMP subscription for groups and associated source lists maintained for said interface in response to a change of topological attachment point of said interface.

11. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein multicast packets from ~~the a-source external to said network to which said network is subscribed through the MSG-enabled interface~~ are multicast-routed from said ~~MSG-enabled interface~~ Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) within said network according to a local multicast forwarding table of said router (MR).

12. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) uses a service interface as provided by the

GMP protocols to generate the GMP messages, and thus to enable and disable reception of packets sent to specific IP multicast addresses by specific sources.

13. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim 012, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) aggregates sources for a given multicast group (G) and uses a single socket identifier (sid) to pass the whole aggregation.

14. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim 012, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) uses different socket identifiers (target\_sid) for respective targets (source S, multicast group G) derived from said signalling messages.

15. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) detects Multicast Routing Protocol (MRP) messages by monitoring packets sent over the outgoing router interface.

16. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) is embedded within an extension of a multicast routing protocol (MRP) implementation.

17. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) translates multicast packets together with unicast source addresses and multicast destination addresses of multicast packets between IPv4 and IPv6 protocols.

18. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) translates any ~~IPv4~~-MRP into IPv4 Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) messages.

19. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) translates any-~~IPv6~~-MRP messages into IPv6 Multicast Listener Discovery protocol (MLD) messages.

20. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) translates any-~~IPv4~~ MRP messages into IPv6 GMP

messages and enables IPv4 nodes to receive multicast packets from IPv6 multicast groups and sources.

21. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Multicast Signalling Gateway (MSG) translates any ~~IPv6~~-MRP messages into IPv4 GMP messages and enables IPv6 nodes to receive multicast packets from IPv4 multicast groups and sources.

22. (canceled)